

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[VOL. XVII.—N^o. 907.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD, LEXINGTON.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1804.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

This paper is published weekly, at two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance. Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

CHEAP GOODS.

Maccoun & Tilford,

HAVE just received from Philadelphia, and are now opening, at their Store on Main street, an extensive, ele-

gant assortment of
CHEAP MERCHANTIZE, of the latest European importations, chiefly purchased from vendue houses, which they are determined to sell at the lowest prices that Goods are sold at in this state, for Cash. They have also a large and general assortment of

BOOKS, of the latest publications; and keep a constant supply of

NAILS, made of the best Pennsylvania Iron, at their Nail Manufactory.

Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

FOR SALE,

At a reduced price in Cash and personal property at valuation, the following

Lands,

400 acres entered for John May, on the north side of the Kentucky river, and lower side of Cedar creek.

30 acres, part of 40, entered by Geo. May, on the salt lick, on Sandy.

216 1/4 acres half of 433 1/2 entered by John May, around the the last entry.

250 acres, half of 500, entered, May 1780, by George May, near Lydia's Mount.

400 acres, half of 800, in the name of Isaac Shelby, adjoining the last—entered June 23, 1780.

About 30 acres, being that part of John May's entry of 1000, including the confluence of the South fork with Main Licking, which lies within the forks, and including a part of the town of Falmouth.

666 2-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's 1000, in the forks of Licking, adjoining the last entry, and including the remainder of Falmouth. Patented 10th July, 1786.

1333 1-3 acres, part of Samuel Meredith's & George Clymer's 2000 acres, on Bank Lick creek—Patented 14th November, 1786.

266 2-3 acres part of Samuel Meredith's and George Clymer's 400, north side of Licking, and joining John May's 1000 before mentioned.

1000 acres, entered for Ben. Holliday, on Battle creek, adjoining John Saunders.

1000 acres, entered for John May, north side of the Rolling fork of Salt river, joining George Underwood, and including the mouth of Wilson's creek.

The claims to the above parcels of land are deduced, by private contracts, from the persons for whom they were located.

GEO. M. BIBB.

Lexington, Jan. 8, 1804.

A LIST OF LETTERS, In the Post-Office at Paris, December 19, 1803.

Capt. John Conn, Jesse Tims 2, Thomas Davis, Blue Licks, Mr. Drake, do., Thomas Grafford, James Pollock, John Gals, John Houston, Col. Jas. Moore, Isaac Cook, William Mitchel, Benjamin Gains, John Allen Esq. Henry Wastaw, John Martin, Hugh Duffin, James M. Clinton, Amos Edwards, Lewis Washburn, Preefs G. Rennet, 4, John McCay Millersburg, William Hillis sen. John Vail, Samuel Colwell, Thomas Moiby, James H. M'Laughlin 2, William Johnston 2, John Edwards Esq. Capt. James Colwell, Thomas Glaf, Henry Buchanan, James Hall, John Rice, Thomas Carty.

State of Kentucky, Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.

Joseph Rogers, complainant, against

John Fowler, Thomas Bodley & C. defendants, Cuthbert Banks.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, John Fowler, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is out of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court house of Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A copy.) Teste, THOS. BODLEY c. r. c. c.

State of Kentucky. Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.

John Collins, complainant, against

Ebenezer S. Platt, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant having failed to enter his appearance in these suits, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Term, and answer the complainants' bills; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court house of Fayette county, and that a copy be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

(A copy.) Teste, THOS. BODLEY c. r. c. c.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,

To the Sheriff of Mason county,

greeting:

WE command you to take ABRA-

HAM WOOD, if he may be found within your bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the judges of our Mason circuit court, at the court house in the town of Washington, on the third day of their next term, to answer Charlotte Wood, of a plea of divorce, for having deserted the said Charlotte for the space of four years and eight months; and have then there this writ. Witness Francis Taylor, clerk of our said court, at the court house aforesaid, the second day of January, 1804, and in the 12th year of our commonwealth.

FRANCIS TAYLOR.

This is an action of divorce, founded on an act of assembly, entitled "an act concerning the marriage of Charlotte Wood," and no bail required.

A. K. MARSHALL, P. Q.

STRAYED,

From me, Two STEERS or OXEN.

About the first of September, both bridle—one has the left eye out—six years old. I will give FOUR DOL-

LARS for the oxen, if delivered at my house at Cox's mill, on Main Elkhorn,

or two for information where they are.

AMOS ANDERSON.

Nov. 5, 1804.

tf

(A copy.) Teste,

Thos. Bodley, c. r. c. c.

PARIS, Jan. 12th 1804.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

James Macoun.

Lexington, March 14, 1804.

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As time is passing rapidly away, and as the importance of understanding our real economical relations is becoming every day more and more visible, it is with pleasure that ARISTIDES resumes the publication of his Reflections on the Commerce of the Western Country.—It was for some time suspended, to admit the insertion of Congressional matter; but as our national affairs have at length been brought to a fortunate issue, the medium through which these communications are made, will not, probably, be so crowded as it has been for some time; and the press will be at leisure, to continue the publication of matter more immediately relative to our own concerns.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

Reflections on
POLITICAL ECONOMY,
and the
PROSPECT BEFORE US.
Addressed to the CITIZENS of the Western
Country.

No. X.

Markets relative to the Farmer and
Merchant.

2d. Market relative to the Merchant.

IN the last number of these papers, I suggested the importance of both the farmer and merchant, directing their respective relations into the most natural channel of action, as the only true basis upon which any thing beneficial could be rendered to our country. I suggested, that the merchant had heretofore been engaged in exporting the circulating medium, to the great injury of the farming class; that the farmer, from that cause, had been compelled to carry his own produce to market, under every circumstance of embarrassment; and that such a destructive policy was, in every sense of the word, unnatural. I remarked, also, that the cession of Louisiana to the United States had placed the Mississippi in our hands, and given freedom to its navigation; that merchants of capital or of enterprise would consequently settle on the shores of that river; that the old mode of exporting our cash by the route of Pittsburgh, and of making importations through that channel, should altogether cease; because there would be a more general advantage by directing commerce through its natural medium, the Mississippi.

Having suggested the above preliminary remarks, it was necessary to develop two different points:

1st. The practicable mode of producing a change in our present system.

2dly. The united advantages of the full operation of the plan proposed.

From a developement of these points I concluded it would appear that the Mississippi is the only natural channel, through which our importation should be made; and that the markets on its waters and beyond them, the only true markets relative to the merchant.

I now proceed to the investigation of the subject.

Whenever the mercantile body in the western country discover an inclination to relinquish their importations by the route of Pittsburgh, and to make them by the Mississippi, it is probable that branches of many of the Philadelphia houses will be established at Orleans. It will be greatly to the interest of these houses to open markets for the supply of the western merchants; and it is not probable that the importance of the measure will long remain concealed. Should this be the case, a large portion of the European importations will centre at Orleans and the Natchez, for the supply of the western country.

The mercantile body here have, therefore, nothing more to do than to evince such a disposition to change, and the effect will be produced. Their trade to Philadelphia and Baltimore—their general punctuality—and the capacity they possess to perpetuate their credit abroad, are all such important considerations with the Atlantic merchant, that the desire of continuing their correspondence, will induce him to coalesce with the western trader, in embracing such measures as may be mutually beneficial, from ideas of interest.

I have assumed a principle that may be reduced to practice; and it is upon this principle that the change in our present ruinous system must be made.

But it will be asked, how are our importations to be made by the channel of a river whose current is so rapid, and whose navigation to Orleans is 12 or 1500 miles from our markets? It is true that these are serious evils which can never be effectually removed; but they may be greatly alleviated by art and ingenuity.

The old plan of shipping in flat bottom boats, and of making the return through the tedious route of the wilderness, must be laid aside. This plan occasions too much delay, and places every adventurer and adventurer upon the mercy of the waves of the river, and the rigours of a southern climate. It will be, therefore, necessary, that keel boats be employed in the voyage, both up and down the Mississippi, and that arrangements be made, for the supply of labour from a certain stationary resource which can never fail.

First, with respect to the vessels to be employed in the navigation of the river.

These should be keel-boats, constructed upon such a plan, whose width, length and draught of water, may combine at each point supplied with hands, who will be ready to receive into their charge any boat that may be going either way.

and compact storage, and the advantage of swift sailing. It is a maxim in the art of sailing, that "slowness is frequent, without delay; that the voyage up and down the river will be performed by hands in their full strength and spirits, to our flat bottom boats. In going which never fail to yield to a long and fatiguing jaunt, when the voyage is a considerable swell of the river or agitatem of the waters, the boats make towards the shore, and wait 'till the water where skill, expedition and ability are sufficiently smooth to proceed on their voyage. They are also under the necessity of laying by in the night. This, to calculate with more certainty the length of a voyage. ARISTIDES.

FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

HIBERNIAN VISITOR.

LETTER II.

MY DEAR SIR,

IT is not my business to praise or compliment your fellow citizens, but nakedly to communicate the impressions which are hourly made upon my mind. If I were disposed I could offer my tribute to your vanity, but it would be at the expence of truth; and I am sure you do not wish me to join the very bo-

neficial tribe of sycophants.

I am not insensible that as a people you have many noble and excellent qualities; that there are individuals among you who are an honor to human nature: but I know too, that in the best neighborhoods there are noxious bodies, and that the most poisonous weeds grow in the richest and most vigorous soil.

Of those merits you appear sensible; but these poisonous particles which are the bane of society, these vices, which rankle at the heart, and have often set the universe in a flame, you seem not more willing than others to admit to be your own.

I know not whether virtue is ever to obtain the ascendency; whether man is ever to enjoy that state of felicity which the fanguine have so long promised, or that the dawn of

science, of religion and of morals has approached: they are speculations in which I shall not indulge myself: but certain I am, that man in every situation may improve, and that his ignorance of himself is the great impediment to his progress.

This state of ignorance gives origin to his vanity: and hence it is, that foreigners abroad and visitants among you, have such high coloured representations of your perfections and virtues.

I was told by thousands, both before and since I have visited Kentucky, that you were composed of emigrants from every part of the world,

capable of ascending the river, within such a given time, as to enable our commercial body to digest and to carry into effect a very profitable system of commerce, through its natural channel.

The advantages of this plan I shall point out under the second general head of the subject.

Secondly—With respect to arrangements for the supply of labour for navigating the boats from a certain stationary resource.

In every art that requires the agency of labour, it is always an impediment to its prosperity not have that labour a command at all times. Commerce like manufactures requires a steady supply of it; or the delays incident to a precarious operation, become the source of embarrassment and expence. Labourers for

navigating boats to New-Orleans, have

heretofore been difficult to procure.

The reason of this had been, that the

voyage is too long, the climate is sickly

and a trip down the river keeps them

too great time from their families.

These objections will always exist where

the general advantage of working at

home on farms or at mechanical professions, are found to be greater than engaging in a mode of living that is, at best,

but precarious. But I am of opinion

that they may be surmounted in such a

manner, as for the shippers always to

have a steady supply of labourers for na-

vigating the boats up and down the river;

when necessary; and let those la-

bourers receive from the mercantile body

of shippers a certain salary for their ser-

vices. The mode of operation will be as follows:

Say that Boonsborough is the first port of departure. From hence the hands will conduct the boat to Frankfort, where they will confide it to the care of another set, who, whilst the first are re-

turning home, will be conducting the boat to any given point on the river, not exceeding an hundred miles, where they

will again confide it to a third set, and

return to Frankfort. In this manner

the boat can be conducted to Natchez

or Orleans. By this route, boats may

be conducted up the river as well as

down it, and always keep the station at

each point supplied with hands, who will

be ready to receive into their charge any

boat that may be going either way.

But now that I have seen man in many situations of life, and experience has damped the ardour of youth, I find that he is alike in all countries; the fame on both sides of the Atlantic, enjoying an equal portion of happiness, with about the same degree of good and evil in his condition, though perhaps with some limitations in favour of particular countries.

In Europe, and in all countries which I have seen, good and evil is nearly balanced. If the fortune of any individual is great, he creates fictitious wants, which unstring his powers, and introduce lassitude and disease. If he is poor, his rights are not respected, and he is subjected to the inconvenience of dependence and injustice; but those evils are balanced by his ignorance of the wants which his means will not supply: his pleasures are not interrupted by sickness and disease, and action relieves him from lassitude and refection.

In America, you do not run into the same excesses, and refine so much upon gratification of luxury: but I fear it is because you have not the same means of doing so. You have your beaux and your belles, your rakes and coquettes, your epicures, and an useless class of every tribe which is to be found in the more refined and fashionable circles of Europe. You imitate our fashions, and I may add our vices, with the same eagerness that we do those of each other. Else whence the eagerness of your sop's and belles, to possess the most fashionable ribbons and cuts of Europe? Whence arises that desire to enjoy foreign luxuries, in every class of society? Whence those scenes of vice and dissipation which abound in every part of the country? Those follies do not seem to belong to any particular class of men—they appear equally in the manufacturing, the commercial, the farming, and where a stranger would not expect, in the religious.

I have visited your towns, and have been a sojourner in the country. In the first I perceive luxuries of every kind are progressing, a carelessness of the injunctions of morality and religion, and an unconcern for the improvement of mind and increase of knowledge, which have given rise to the complaints of the moralists of every age. In the country, where we would expect something original and solid, the citizen is imitated by the farmer; and if the collision of manners, of customs and prejudices, had the most favorable effect upon your character; that here I should behold strict moralists, pious christians, liberal but inflexible republicans;—without the alloy of bigotry and prejudice. I believed the story, and cherished it with pleasure. Your form of government seemed well calculated to introduce this state of society, and I imagined that I should in every respect be gratified.

I had lived in a country loaded with oppression—I saw in the government the cause and the punishment of vice, and believed it to be a scourge rather than a benefit to the human race. I had visited the neighboring countries, and with their positive institutions I was not better satisfied. Artificial society was everywhere entrenched around by power and prejudice, against which reason would make her assault in vain. The interests of some, and the habits of others, as violently resisted the attack, as zeal for the cause of truth, would inspire resolution in making it. The statesman and the priest seemed, every where allied: the one active in forging chains for the body; the other for the understanding of men; to the destruction of liberty, and the decay of true religion and piety. Thus situated, I despaired of the future condition of man, and knew not how he was to rise from his degraded state, to another more enviable & refined, where the virtues of his nature only would be known, and in which he would be happy and wise.

I returned to Ireland in disgust: and there perhaps should have remained, had not the storm arose, which banished me from my native land.

Arrived in America, I looked most anxiously for the picture of man, in all the dignity and simplicity of virtue, untainted by our vices and follies, and advancing with a firm step to prosperity and greatness. I was too sanguine, but I was deceived by others, and indulged the dream because it gave me pleasure: perhaps too, because it gratified my vanity and I had too exalted notions of human nature. My disappointment was great; but I am undeviated, and if I am not gratified, I am at least more enlightened.

To return. How much you desire to indulge yourselves in all the refinements of Europe, will appear from the following abstract of a conversation which took place between a farmer and myself, I was at the house of ***** who appeared to possess a large farm, houses filled with corn, stock and produce of every kind in abundance. He appeared to want nothing which would satisfy the cravings of a moderate man, nor any thing essential to happiness. He freely communicated a history of himself, from which I collected that he had risen to all his wealth within the period of ten years, and without much exertion. Judge then my surprize when, at the next breath he declared "that Kentucky was the worst country in the world, having no trade or commerce, and furnishing none of the means by which a farmer could make any thing of his produce." I asked him why, for he had just before proved it to be the best, by relating the rapid manner in which he had collected his wealth? He replied, "that if a farmer wanted even a pound of tea or yard of ribbon, with the cash it must be purchased, for he could not obtain it with his produce; and in this respect his situation was different from that of his brethren of the Atlantic states." I observed that he enjoyed yet foreign luxuries, and his fortune appeared to be improving." He admitted the remark to be true, but added "that his engagements were not so numerous as he wished them to be and he was not certain how long he could procure them."

So that all this repining appeared to arise from his want of greater means to indulge his appetite, and a fear that the sources of foreign luxuries would be cut off: A proof how much you desire them, and would enjoy them, if your means corresponded with your wishes.

Where then am I to find the traces of that superiority which you assert over others? In your customs? These appear to be formed on ours, rather than isolated and original. You have little that is national, or peculiarly your own; but seem rather compounded of the vices and follies, virtues and good qualities of other people.

By Authority.

EIGHTH CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, at the First Session, begun and held at the City of Washington, in the Territory of Columbia, on Monday the seventeenth of October, one thousand eight hundred and three.

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that, in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the Constitution of the United States, the following be proposed as an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, is part of the said Constitution, to wit:

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted.—The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three in the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President; as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers from the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

NATHL MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A. BURR,
Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Attest,

JOHN BECKLEY,
Clerk of the house of Representatives.
SAMUEL A. OTIS,
Secretary of the Senate,

Laws of Kentucky.

An act concerning sheriffs.

Approved December 27th, 1803.

WHEREAS it is represented to the general assembly that the sheriffs in this commonwealth are not uniform in charging their fees, by some ambiguity in the act, entitled "an act to amend and reduce into one the several acts for the better regulating and collecting certain officers fees;"

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That for serving an execution, if the property be actually sold or the debt paid, or where the sheriff shall have taken bond for the delivery of property, which is not complied with at the day of sale, the sheriff shall be entitled to five per cent. on the first hundred pounds, and two per cent. on all sums above that; and where he shall have levied an execution and the defendant shall replevy, the one half of the above commission, to be charged to the plaintiff and put into the replevin bond against the defendant; and for taking a replevin or forthcoming bond, fifty cents—for summoning and attending a jury to try the right of property, one dollar and fifty cents, and no more, to be paid by the party call by the inquest of the jury; and where a sheriff or other officer, shall summon a jury to try the right of property, he shall give ten days previous notice of the day of sale to the party claiming the property, if in the county, if not, then to his agent or attorney, if any such there be; and should the claimant not succeed in establishing the property to be his, the sheriff or other officer, as the case may be, shall sell the property and no be liable to any suit upon account of such sale; but if the party for whom the property shall be so seized, in one situation to the finding of such jury, insist that the sheriff or other officer shall sell the property, the officer shall not be compelled to make sale of the property until the party demanding the same, shall enter into bond with sufficient security to indemnify such sheriff, against all consequences that may arise from such sale—and the sheriff or collector shall receive for seizing and selling any property in collecting the public revenue or county levy, for all sums under one dollar, twenty-five cents, and for all sums above one dollar, six per centum in addition thereto, and such sums to be retained out of money arising from the sales of such property, and the same for collecting clerks or other officers fees, as for public taxes and county levies.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where any sheriff has returned any delinquent county levies, it shall be the duty of such sheriff (if in his power afterwards) to collect such levies while yet in office, and make return thereof to the county court once a year, together with the names of such delinquent persons which shall be recorded by their clerk.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sheriffs of this commonwealth, shall be compelled to collect & account for the fees of each other, or for their predecessors in office, in the same manner and under the same penalties, as they are bound by law to collect and account for other officers fees.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the sheriffs shall receive the fees herein after mentioned for the following services, to wit:—for serving a *scire facias*, fifty cents—for serving a *subpoena* in chancery, fifty cents—for serving a declaration in execution for each defendant, seventy five cents—for serving a *writ of habeas facias scismam* or *habeas facias possessionem*, for each tenant, one dollar—executing an order of sale of attached goods, the same commission as on a *scire facias*—for all expenses and trouble in removing and keeping the estate taken by attachment or execution such allowance (to be taxed as costs) as the court before whom the same is returned, shall adjudge and ordain—for serving a *capias ad satisfacendum* if the debt be paid, or the plaintiff satisfied, the same commission as for serving a *scire facias*, but if the debt be not paid, one half of such commission—for procuring a horse for the purpose of conveying a criminal from one county to another, for each day such horse shall be kept in said service, the sum of fifty cents—for detaining such criminal, for each day fifty cents.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of Franklin county, to attend the general court held in the state house in Frankfort. For performing such service he shall be entitled to receive (besides the usual sheriffs fees for services performed in the said court) a sum not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents, per day, to be allowed by order of said court. This the act shall be in force from the passage thereof.

An act giving further time to owners of certificates to serve.

Approved December 27th, 1803.

WHEREAS it is represented to the present general assembly, that the time for surveying certificates which have been granted by virtue of the several acts for granting relief to settlers south of Green river and encouraging the settlers thereof, has expired; and that there are a number of said certificates unsurveyed. For remedy whereof,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, That the further time of two years be and is hereby allowed the owners of such certificates to return plats and certificates therefore into the register's office and the register of the said office is hereby directed to receive all such plats and certificates and register the same as has heretofore been customary in similar cases.

Sec. 2. All surveys which have been made since the expiration of the time heretofore given for making surveys under the sanction of the aforesaid certificates are hereby declared to be legal, any law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. All acts or parts of acts which come within the purview of this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force from its passage.

An act authorizing the surveyors to enter and survey on the country court certificates, and for other purposes.

Approved December 23d, 1803.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That any person who have heretofore obtained, or shall hereafter receive a certificate for land, by virtue of an act, entitled "an act for settling and improving the vacant lands of this commonwealth," it shall and may be lawful for any such person to enter and survey the whole or any part of the land called for his or her certificate, and such survey shall be recorded in the surveyor's office, and on a plat and certificate of such survey being returned to the register's office, and the money with the interest due thereon to the state being paid, a patent shall issue as in other cases.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where any warrant of survey has been obtained under the before recited act, directed to any surveyor or of a county different from that in which the land lies, it shall be the duty of the surveyor of the county in which the land is situated, to survey the same, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, in like manner as if the warrant had been directed to such surveyor, and the register shall receive a plat and certificate thereof, and issue a patent as in other cases; and such surveyor shall record the said warrant in his office, and transmit the original with the plats and certificates of survey to the register's office.

And whereas surveys have been made on certificates granted by the commissioners, or the county courts, under the several laws of this state, for disposing of the vacant lands, by the surveyor of one county, where the land lay in another county, mistake, in consequence of the boundary lines between said counties not being then ascertained,

Sec. 3. Be it therefore enacted, That such surveys shall be as valid, to all intents and purposes as if they had been made by the surveyor of the county in which the land is situated.

Any act or part of acts coming within the purview of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

This act shall be in force from the passage thereof.



FOR SALE,
The Valuable Stallion,
SILVER HEELS,

WHICH stood at Mr. Edmund Bryant's, Jefferson county, the past season, and covered between 90 and 100 mares. The pedigree of this horse is good, and may be seen by reference to the Stud Book for the year 1803, or to the subscriber, in Clarke county.

One or two years credit will be given on giving bond and security—One or two goldings would be received in hand if preferred by the purchaser.

H. TAYLOR.

August 7th 1803.

ff

October 20, 1803.

Taken up by Thomas Parker in Bourbon county, on the waters of Sylas run, One Sorrel Horse,

about fourteen hands one inch high, no brand

perceivable, large blaze in his face, bob tail,

bob before, supposed to be fourteen or fifteen

years old; appraised to 71 10.

David Clark son.

August 6, 1803.

AKEN up by Thomas Wilson, near Armstrong's ferry, in Woodford county,

A Black Horse,

4 years old last spring, about 14 hands and a

half high, has a star and a small spot, some fad-

le spots, off hind foot white, docked, and

branded on the near shoulder but not intelligible;

appraised to 40 dollars — Given

under my hand this 28th day of Decr. 1803.

Rd. M. Thomas.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JANUARY 31.

Saturday last 143 shares in the Kentucky Insurance Company, were sold at a public auction. They all sold, in the course of ten minutes, at 105 dollars each, being an advance of 5 per cent.

Yesterday a part of four Mails from the Eastward, arrived at this place; the rider being unable to bring the whole on account of the bulk.

In the Chillicothe paper of the 23d instant, the detention of the Mail is ac-

counted for in the following manner:

"The Eastern mail-carrier arrived here on Friday evening last, (again) wish-

out any mail—we have, therefore two

due. This disappointment, which may

be attended with the most serious conse-

quences to many of the citizens of this

country, is said to have arose from a mis-

understanding (or rather trifling punc-

tion) between the two riders, who meet

and exchange mails at Zanesville on the

Muskingum, neither of whom would

cross the river, (although no obligation

in the way) and make the exchange,

notwithstanding two mails were on the

eastern and one on the western side.—

We trust an examination will be made

into this most unpardonable misconduct

and those who may be found to be in

the error, punished in such manner as

will prevent the like in future."

A number of counterfeit Ten Dollar

Notes of the Bank of the United States

were offered in this town last week.

Officers from the Mediterranean

say, that a war between the United

States and the Regency of Tunis

may be shortly expected. The dey of

Tunis has demanded a present of

a 36 gun frigate, which we do not

think will be granted him; and the

consequence will be, that he will de-

clare war. We have no doubt,

that the event be as expected,

that commodore Preble will give a

good account of his ship.

Captain.

Extract of a letter from

Washington Jan. 8th, 1804.

"Yesterday the house of representatives agreed to the resolution for enquiring into the conduct of Chafe and Peters, and a committee of seven was appointed to make the enquiry—there were for the resolution eighty, against forty.

"On Thursday Mr. Randolph offered a

resolution for the appointment of a com-

mittee to inquire into the conduct of Chafe only,

and predicated the resolution on the infor-

mation given by Mr. Smiley at the last ses-

sion respecting Chafe's conduct on the trial of

Fries—a member from Pennsylvania, Dr. Leis-

moval moved the insertion of Judge Peters's name

in the resolution, on the ground that the act

charged as criminal was the act of the court

and not of an individual judge, and that im-

partial justice demanded an enquiry of both

This insertion was agreed to, 70 to 37.

"The principle established by this proceed-

ing is of primary importance, inasmuch as it

provides a precedent for enquiry into

the conduct of any officer of the government,

on the accusation and demand of any mem-

ber in his place. It will have a tendency to

keep the streams of justice pure, and the of-

ficers of government attentive to their con-

stitutional duty."

Aurora.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Paris papers to the 2d and Dutch

Journals to the 7th inst. have been re-

ceived. An article from Vienna, of the

20th ult. states, in positive terms, the

complete failure of the Negotiations

carried on by the Courts of St. Peters-

burgh and Berlin, for the purpose of ad-

justing the differences between France

and this country.

Newspaper.

Extract of a letter from

John Barrott to the subscriber, he offers

for sale,

Three Thousand Acres of LAND,

State of Ohio, Franklin county, in the third township and

ninetieth range of the United States' Mil-

itary district, in the neighbourhood of Frank-

lin. There is a stream of water runs through

this tract, that is equal to any other for mills,

and the soil is of the first quality. This

property will be sold low, in exchange for any

good property, delivered in the town of Cyn-

thiana, at valuation. For further particu-

lars apply to Christopher McConnico, in Cynthiana,

or Wm. Coleman, Att'y.

"To soar aloft on Fancy's wing."

WRITTEN BY A LADY.

Strephon hath fashion, wit, and youth,
And every art to please;
He nothing wants, but love and truth;
To run me with ease.

But he is flint, and bears the art,
To kindle fierce desire;
His power inflames another's heart,
But he ne'er feels the fire.

O how it does my soul perplex,
When I his charms recall,
To think he should despise our sex,
Or, what's worse, love them all.

so that my heart, like Noah's dove,
In vain has sought for rest,
Finding no hopes to fix my love,
Returns into my breast.

"Trifles, light as air."

BON MOT.

The Duke of Luxembourg, who so often defeated King William the Third, was a man of an ungracious figure, having a protuberance on his back. King William, enraged at the loss of a great battle, exclaimed, when retreating, in the presence of his officers, "What shall that Hunch-back always beat us?" This expression being repeated to Luxembourg, "How in the name of wonder," said he, smiling, "does King William know that I am hunch-backed? He never saw my back, but I have often seen his!"

John Jordan Jun.

Has a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

SUITABLE for the present, or approaching season, which he will sell for

CASH, TOBACCO, HEMP,
GINSENG, WHEAT, SALT,
PETRE, BEES-WAX, TAL-
LOW, HOG'S LARD,
PORK, COUNTRY LINEN,
AND THREAD.

Those indebted to the late firm of JOHN JORDAN JUN. & Co. are requested to call and pay—or at least settle their accounts.

Lexington, K. Nov. 14th 1803.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop, to the new brick building, between the stores of Mr. Alexander M'Neil, and Mr. William Caldwell, in the town of Paris; where he continues to carry on the

SADDLER'S BUSINESS, in all its various branches. Those who please to apply to him, may depend on being furnished with any article in his business, on better terms for Cash, than any heretofore in the state.

William D. Jackson.

Paris Jan. 5, 1804. 2m

FLEMING CIRCUIT, scd.

September term, 1803.
Ephraim Burroughs, complainant,
vs.

Daniel Mullins and Samuel A. Hall, Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state—On motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that they do appear here, on the first day of the next March term, and at seven the complainants' bill, or the same will be taken for confessed, that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively, another posted at the door of the Court house in Fleming county, and published at the door of the Methodist meeting house, in the town of Flemingsburg some Sunday immediately after divine service. [A copy.]

Teste, Geo. W. Botts, n. c.

State of Kentucky.

Fayette Circuit court, September term, 1803.

Robert Mitchell, complainant,
against

Alexander M'Connel and Robert Paterson, defendants:

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant, M'Connell, having failed to enter his appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March Court, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, according to law; another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday, immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington. (A copy.)

Teste, THOS. BODLEY, c. f. c. c.

THE debtors, as well as creditors of the late SAMUEL SCOTT, dec. are respectively notified and requested to come forward and settle all their demands and accounts, with

W.M. BROWN, Ex'r.

Madison county, Jan. 22, 1804. 3t

CONVEYANCING.

WILLIAM TODD,

TAKES the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Lexington, and the public in general that he will draw and complete Deeds of Conveyance, Mortgages, Letters of Attorney, Leafes, Bonds, Wills, and Agreements of every description, on reasonable terms, at the Clerk's Office of the Fayette Circuit Court; and if necessary, will certify any instrument as Notary Public.

Lexington, Nov. 8th, 1803.

JOHN POPE,

HAS removed to Lexington, and will PRACTICE LAW in the General Court, and in the Fayette, Jessamine, Clarke, Bourbon, Montgomery and Madison Circuit Courts.

tf November 10th, 1803.

Bourbon Circuit, November Term, 1803.
Nathaniel Williams, complainant,
against

Lewis Maquereur, Absalom Hall, 2 Defend-
Robert Hall sen. and James Hall, 3 ait.

In Chancery.

THE defendants Robert Hall sen. and Absalom Hall, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to the act of Assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that they do appear here on the third day of the next February term, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted for eight weeks successively in some one of the Gazettes of this state—that another copy be posted at the court house door in Paris, and posted at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after Divine service.

Att. Thos. Arnold, c. c. c. c.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEING about to remove to Woodford, calls upon those indebted to him, to settle their accounts as speedily as possible, to enable him to answer demands against him. Should my persons call in his absence for his purpose, Mr. Dudley or Mr. Davidson, at Dr. Fishback's will settle with them. The balances due Ridgely and Fishback, Dr. Fishback will receive; and such persons as have accounts against me individually, will leave them with Mr. Dudley or Davidson.

tf F. RIDGELY.

Jan. 20th, 1804.

THE subscribers will purchase a quantity of

FLAX SEED,

of all qualities, for exportation and oil, for which they will give the usual price, at their Oil Mill, at this place. They have sent for a Screen to clean the seed, and farmers may clean their towing seed gratis.

JOHN & WILLIAM BOBB.
Lexington, Jan. 16, 1804.

Oil may be had at the mill, wholesale or retail.

The Noted Horse,

OLD FITZ-PARTNER,
Beautiful bay, sixteen hands and a quarter high, of great activity and highly formed; got by the noted horse Old Partner, who was got by the noted imported horse Moro's Traveller, was bred by Col. John Tayloe of Richmond county, and came out of Selima, who was imported by Col. Taskoe of Maryland, and is given up by the best judges, to be the finest mare ever brought to America; and a near descendant of the Godolphin Arabian. Fitz Partner was bred by Gen. Meade Amelia; his dam was got by the imported horse Aristotle; grand dam by the noted horse Dartington, great grand dam by Jolly Rogers; his great, great grand dam a Double Beau, out of an imported mare, the property of Col. Francis Epes. Fitz Partner's dam, was likewise the dam of the well known horses old Celar, Pilgrim, Tippob Sab and Clodius, who are all ranked amongst the first covering mares now in being. As to Fitz Partner's colts, I have certificates from gentlemen of undoubted character, that will prove them to be equal to any on the continent, where he load five seafours at one stand.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, at my stable in Bourbon county, at the intersection of the road leading from Paris to Cleveland's, and from Lexington to the Iron Works; and will be let to mares at the reduced price of 5 dollars the leap, paid when the mare is covered; 10 dollars the season, payable the first day of November, but may be discharged by the payment of 8 dollars, it paid by the last day of July, at which time the season will expire; 16 dollars to ensure a mare to be with foal—Any person parting with a mare infertile, forfeits the insurance money, except he can make it appear she was not with foal. Good pasture for mares from a distance—All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but will not be liable should any happen.—The above notice is from Virginia.

WM. CLARKSON.

January 9, 1804. 13t

FOR SALE,

A MERCHANT MILL

SAW MILL, and

DISTILLERY,

SITUATE on the waters of Silver creek, in Madison county, about six miles from the court-house, and ten miles from the Kentucky river, to which is annexed 140 acres of LAND.

The stream and seat are equal to any in the state, and the mills and distillery in prime order. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

ROBERT PORTER.

Madison county

Oct. 1st, 1803. 13t

REMOVAL.

MACCOUN & TILFORD

Have removed their
S T O R E

To the House formerly occupied by

Messrs. SAML. and GEO. TROTTER.

July 26th, 1803.

CASH,

Will be given for

TALLOW & CHEESE,

At the Bake-shop, opposite Lewis Sanders & Co's store, next door to the Nail Factory, Main street, Lexington—

A Valuable WORK HORSE,

For Sale for Whiskey.

THE Subscriber will purchase Good

Inspected Crop

Tobacco,

at any of the ware houses on the Kentucky river, or on the Ohio river at or below Lime-stone, for which he will give

CASH, and MERCHANTIZE at cash

price. Any person who has a confide-

table quantity of Tobacco for sale, may

be accommodated with bills of exchange

for such part of the amount as will be

agreed on.

WILLIAM WEST.

BROWN AND WEST'S PATENT
WOODEN STILLS

HAVE been in use for some time, in

the vicinity of Lexington, and have re-

ceived the most unequivocal approbation

from more than two hundred Practical

Distillers, whose certificates could be

easily procured.

Any common carpenter or cooper can construct a distillery on this plan, in three or four days, and the cost of stills which will contain 500 gallons, will not exceed 100 dollars.

Spirit (of big proof and free from all disagreeable taste) is produced by one operation, which saves the expence and trouble of doubling.

These stills work more than three times

as fast as the common stills and require a very small quantity of fuel.

Gentlemen, who are desirous of pur-

chasing the Patent Right for states, coun-

ties or single distilleries, will please to apply to the Patentees in Lexington, Ken-

tucky.

The price of Rights to individuals 50

dollars.

W. BEES-WAX;

WANTED at the Store of

SEITZ & JOHNSON, Lexington.

tf Dec. 10, 1803.

IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE

INSTRUCTIONS

A RE now to be procured, on fair

and reasonable terms, in the Tan-

nining, Distilling, and Soap-making busi-

nesses; by which the tanning process will

be shortened from fifteen months and

two years, to twenty-one and thirty-

one days for the heaviest skins, accom-

panied with a considerable saving of

time and labour, all lighter skins in a

proportioned time. The distilling plan

and instructions will shew how to pro-

duce three gallons of pure spirits, and

sometimes more, from every bushel of

assorted grain and malt that will be

used, and that of considerably better

quality and flavour than is now obtain-

ed in the common way, seldom exceeding

two gallons and more frequently under

five gallons.

For further particulars apply per-

sonally or by letter, post paid, to Joseph

Charles, printer, Lexington.

13t 6s.

IMPOR

TANT AND VALUABLE

INSTRUCTIONS

A RE now to be procured, on fair

and reasonable terms, in the Tan-

nining, Distilling, and Soap-making busi-

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